

## Republicans Support President Wilson

No president ever had better support from those of the opposite political party than Wilson has from the Republicans.

He has had every dollar he asked, and every soldier he asked, by the votes of Republican congressmen.

The only criticism we have offered was that he did not get out soldiers enough, and did not train and equip them fast enough.

And we are really satisfied with Wilson's great statements of our war aims. His speeches and messages are good Republican doctrine.

Of course we are sorry when the Democrats force him to do partisan things like his attack upon Lenroot in Wisconsin, but we may remember that he has led the Democrats to accept a lot of things that they have always opposed in the past, and so won victories for the Republican principles.

Now we must be ready to stand firm no matter what happens. The Germans are doing good in breaking down our pride. They may capture Amiens, and Paris. We shall have to actually kill several million Germans before we can have a safe world. But we are going to win. President Wilson, count on our support and go on with the war.

## Victory by Going Without

Victory over the Germans will be worth a great deal. And it will cost a great deal.

The German soldiers know that they will be punished for their atrocities and they propose to die fighting. There is no peace till we have killed several million of them, or actually made them prisoners.

Now to win the war we must put forth great exertions, as the Germans do. And the first and easiest part is to go without our luxuries. All the energy that can be saved from the making of luxuries and turned to war-work hastens the far-off victory by that much.

Will we wear old shoes?  
Will we walk more and ride less?  
Will we eat cake without frosting?  
Will we "quit off" from tobacco?  
Will we scrape the platter clean?  
And so will we buy Liberty Bonds?

## Explain and Tell Aims of Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, recently passed by Congress, aims to protect soldiers and sailors from undue hardship, due to their inability to bring or defend lawsuits and to attend to their business obligations or property rights, during their absence in military service.

A soldier or sailor may owe money on a note. Or he may have bought or leased land or tools or furniture on which an installment is yet due. Or he may have mortgaged his home, and be liable to foreclosure for non-payment. Or he may have started a homestead or mining claim and be unable to continue the necessary occupation in the required period of time. Or he may have carried life insurance for several years and now be unable to keep up the premium payments. Or he may have a money claim against some one, and during his absence the lapse of time raises a legal bar against his suing for it when he returns. Or he may be sued on some claim in his absence and may be unable to defend the suit effectively while absent.

In these and other ways he may suffer undue hardship. The object of this Act is to give relief from such hardship.

The provisions of the Act are too numerous to set forth accurately here. Enough to point out that its main principle is as follows:

(1) Let some one, on behalf of the

soldier or sailor, notify the court that the party concerned is a soldier or sailor. Then the court will make prompt inquiries into the merits of the case; if the case merits it, the court has power to stay the other party from further proceedings, or to give other remedy that may be appropriate. The court may also appoint an attorney to represent the soldier or sailor in the lawsuit.

(2) If a lawsuit has been begun already in some court against the soldier or sailor, go to that same court and give the notice above mentioned. If no lawsuit has yet been begun, but some landlord or other person is preparing to sell out or to take possession of property in which the soldier or sailor is interested, go to the court in whose jurisdiction the property is, notify the court as above, and ask the court to summon the other party. All such persons are forbidden by law to take property in that way without first applying to the court for an order; but some persons may attempt to take possession without doing so, in ignorance of the new law.

(3) If the soldier or sailor had an insurance policy or a fraternal benefit membership, before September 1, 1917, and fears that he may not be able to keep up his payments, he should write to the War Risk Insurance Commission.

The cartoon in the "south-east" corner of page seven is very suggestive. Have you read it and taken the hint?

You should be interested in reading the article on this page relative to the Civil Relief Act for Soldiers and Sailors.

Next week we shall have an excellent article in the Home Department on Wheat Saving. Look out for it.

Note the predicament the farmers may make it possible to get "Kaiser Bill" into if they do their part in buying Liberty Bonds. Look at him on page three and don't pity him.

Uncle Sam is appreciative of the fact that the Berea National Bank, Berea Bank and Trust Co., and Dr. Baker are interested in his big affairs of selling Third Liberty Loan Bonds. Read their ads on pages four and five. Why not mingle our little businesses with his big affairs and help win the war?

## IN OUR OWN STATE

The Kentucky State Bar Association will hold its next annual meeting at Danville, July 2 and 3.

Regular passenger service has been instituted at Sargent, in Letcher County, where the Whitley Elkhorn Coal Company is building a new town.

Warren County strawberry growers have been assured enough cars to move the crop this season, which is estimated to be worth \$800,000.

Thousands of dollars of the \$300,000 road bond issue of Pulaski County have been "diverted from State-aid work, illegally expended and misused," State Inspector and Examiner Sewell charges in a report submitted to the Governor.

The Letcher County grand jury returned an indictment against John Smith, charged with murder committed in Jenkins County. The case will be tried out toward the close of the present term of the Circuit Court.

Chief interest in the vast estate of Mrs. Flagler Bingham now centers in the forthcoming legal battle over the tax due the State of Kentucky. According to the recent estimate of Senator Huffaker, the sum due the State is approximately \$3,100,000.

Maj. Milton Board, tried by court-martial on charges of negligence as result of the death of Private Otha Murray, was exonerated, according to the finding of the court-martial made public at Camp Zachary Taylor.

The motion for a change of venue in the case of the Commonwealth against James H. Frazier, held for the assassination of William Banks at Whitesburg last fall, was denied, and Frazier will be tried at the present term of the Circuit Court in Whitesburg. At first it was decided to summon a jury in Pike County, but now a Letcher jury will try Frazier.

Soldiers in training at Camp Zachary Taylor in the hope of receiving commissions are facing a rigid physical examination, which they must pass successfully before they may become eligible for elevation from the ranks.

Another draft call, for 49,843 registrants, has been sent to Governors of States by Provost Marshal Crowder. Mobilization of the men is ordered for May 1 and 10, and they will be sent to eleven forts and recruiting barracks, probably for training with regular army units. Kentucky's quota is 1,326.

According to estimates given out by Scott T. Mayes, United States internal revenue collector at the Louisville custom house, the income tax receipts in this internal revenue district will be ten times the amount paid last year, or approximately \$10,000,000. He declared many taxpayers waived all claims for exemption.

Mine operators and miners in Muhlenberg County have donated a single day's run of coal to the Red Cross and army Y. M. C. A. The miners give their work in mining the coal and the operators donate the coal. The W. G. Duncan Company donated 88,000 tons of coal from the Graham mine and 1,300 tons were taken from the Luzerne mine, its other property. Virtually every coal mine in the county is pledged to the plan.

In the Letcher Circuit Court, Judge John F. Butler is trying a single day's run of whiskey traffic cases and giving fines running from \$50 to \$100 in each case, with jail sentences of forty days. Judge Butler is especially hard on whiskey and gambling, and is disposed to try out all similar cases. Indictments have been returned against several of the men confined in jail charged with murder, and the cases have been set down for hearings next week. An indictment has been returned against Lum Chandler, of Tennessee, charged with the murder of Police Officer Cott Polley at Neon, three weeks ago.

Recruiting offices are at Louisville, Lexington, Covington, Ashland, Paducah and Owensboro.

## LORD ABERNETHY



Lord Abernethy is chairman of the central control board of the liquor traffic of Great Britain. His position is one that requires extreme tact and capability. On several occasions workers in the munition plants struck when the government threatened to stop the manufacture of beer to conserve foodstuffs. Lord Abernethy's board is trying to solve the problem to the satisfaction of the workers and the government.

## OVERDUE COLLIER SAID TO BE LOST

MORE THAN A MONTH OVERDUE WITH 293 PERSONS ON BOARD.

Navy Department Fears the Cyclops Foundered—Engines Known to Have Been Disabled, But No Distress Signal Was Flashed by Ship.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—The United States navy collier Cyclops, with 293 officers, passengers and crew, has disappeared from the face of the ocean. She has been missing since March 4, when the last word of her was received from a West Indian port. She was coming up the Atlantic coast from South America with a cargo of manganese and was due at an Atlantic port March 13. She now is one month and one day overdue. Navy Department officials are utterly at a loss to account for her mysterious fate.

The course of the vessel is reported to be free from sea raiders and submarines; no considerable storms have prevailed in the vicinity; no accounts of floating wreckage have been brought in by other vessels; no distress calls have been caught from the Cyclops, although she carried a powerful wireless; no small boats have been picked up, and none has reported from any refuge point. The Cyclops was commanded by Lieutenant Commander G. W. Worley, U. S. N. R. F., and among her passengers was Alfred L. Moreau, Gottschalk, Consul General from the United States to Rio Janeiro, Brazil. While the Navy Department still is maintaining a vigorous search by wireless and every other possible means, hope practically has been given up.

## BOYS KILLED IN FIRE

Thirty-Seven Inmates of Oklahoma Institution Lose Lives.

Blaze of Unknown Origin Completely Destroys Three Wards of State Hospital.

Norman, Okla., April 15.—Between 30 and 37 boys, aged ten to fifteen years, all patients of the state hospital here, burned to death in a fire of unknown origin that completely destroyed three wards and the dining room of the institution.

Dr. D. W. Griffin, superintendent of the hospital, said that the death list may be even greater than 37 and that steps were being taken to compile a complete list.

The flames were discovered within a few moments after they broke out. Although every effort was made immediately after the discovery of the fire to get the children out of ward 15, panic started among them and it was with the greatest difficulty that any of the children in this ward were saved. No lives were lost in wards 10 and 14, although they were completely destroyed by flames. It is said the loss to the state in property damage will run high.

The disbursements and outstanding obligations of the Navy during the first year of the war are estimated at \$1,881,000,000. The total naval appropriations, real and pending, are \$3,333,171,665.

## ALLIES HURL FOE FROM HANGARD

British Halt Enemy in a Menacing Sector and Gain Near Bethune.

## FIERCE ATTACKS REPULSED

Haig Repels Hard Blow West of Merville and Ejects Germans From Positions—Americans and French Break Up Enemy Attacks.

London, April 15.—The British continue to hold Bailleul. It was learned here, Re-enforcements are strengthening their lines, but the situation is still critical.

Paris, April 15.—The Germans at night renewed their attacks upon the French positions in Brule wood in the forest of Apremont. American troops in this sector, in conjunction with the French, says the official statement, have combated with vigor and broken the majority of the enemy attacks. At one point where the enemy obtained a footing he was thrown out by a counter-attack.

London, April 15.—The Germans made an attack west of Merville on the northern battle front and were repulsed, the war office announces.

The British advanced their line slightly in the neighborhood of Festubert and took a few prisoners.

There was heavy fighting near Neuve Eglise and Wulverghem. Strong enemy forces launched an attack east of Laon and succeeded in entering the British lines at certain points but were ejected by a counter-attack. A second attack attempted later in the night at the same place was beaten off.

In the sector south of the Somme British and French troops drove out the Germans who yesterday entered Hangard.

## German Efforts Extended.

Pressing their attack against the British west-southwest of Arrmentieres, the Germans also have extended their efforts to other fronts and have clashed with French and American troops. In the north the Germans are advancing toward Bailleul; on the Picardy battle front they entered the village of Hangard after heavy fighting and east of St. Mihiel American and French troops have repulsed an enemy attack in the Apremont forest.

Repulsed in their efforts to gain the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, the Germans are putting most of their strength toward widening the salient south of Arrmentieres in an evident attempt to outflank the hill positions and gain important railroad centers. Bailleul is northwest of Arrmentieres and west of the southern end of the Messines ridge, while Hazebrouck and Aire, toward which the Germans are endeavoring to push home their attacks, are also important railroad bases.

## Agree Crisis Has Been Reached.

Field Marshal Haig, like Marshal Joffre at the battle of the Marne, has called to his soldiers to stand firm and die rather than give up a position to the enemy. Military observers and Maj. Gen. Maurice, director of military operations of the British war office, agree that a crisis has been reached.

"There must be no retirement," Field Marshal Haig says in his appeal. French forces are rapidly coming to the aid of the British and a gigantic and most sanguinary struggle probably will be enacted on the lowlands between Lille and St. Omer.

"In heavy fighting the British are being forced back to Bailleul on the north and toward Aire on the south. Near the center the British and the Germans are hotly engaged around St. Venant, which marks an approximate advance of ten miles for the Germans since Tuesday. On the extreme northern and southern ends of the 25-mile front, where the Germans have at least 400,000 men, there has been little fighting.

South of the Somme the Germans forced their way into Hangard after several hours of sanguinary fighting in which the French and the enemy attacked and counter-attacked. A French counter-attack regained the western part of the village and heavy fighting continues. Southward toward Hourges the German attempts were repulsed.

## Three Smashes Planned by Foe.

With the British Army in France, April 15.—With the exception of Merville, the Germans thus far have not reached their objectives for the present drive north and south of Arrmentieres, but developments indicated that the enemy had no intention of abandoning the assault immediately. A captured German document reveals that there were to be three smashes on the front north and south of Arrmentieres. One had Bailleul as its main objective, the other Merville and Aire and the third Bethune.

Not less than twenty-eight divisions had been employed by the enemy in this pretentious program, which has meant that at some places the British have been very heavily outnumbered. A German division aggregates 18,000 to 20,000 men, including 7,500 rifles.

## WORLD NEWS

The Germans have taken Arrmentieres during the week, in their drive toward the Channel cities, and have advanced in places four to five miles. They have not been able to displace the English from the ridges, however. They hold an unbroken line and have been ordered not to retire further. The German loss has been very heavy.

There has been considerable activity in the region of the Kiel Canal in the last few days which suggests the possibility of a move on the part of the German fleet. It is probable that this will take place only in case of German success in breaking through the English line to the coast. Then battleships would attempt to prevent the English from getting their supplies and reserves across the Channel.

American soldiers on the frontier are giving a good account of themselves. In the sector in front of Toul they have been attacked several times with great force but have each time driven back the enemy with great loss. At other points likewise they show ability to meet the test and have received the praise of both French and English officers.

The French premier, Clemenceau, is making the most of a letter received by a relative of the Austrian Emperor living in France in the earlier years of the war. It seeks to bring about a peace with France and makes several confessions of importance. One of these recognizes the rightful claim of France to Alsace Lorraine. Emperor Charles has been denying the authorship of the letter and seeking to explain it away. It has created a stir, however, in the Austrian capital and may lead to serious results.

Finland has been pushing her revolution against Russia and is likely soon to have control of the capital, Helsinki. The Germans are aiding the revolution and have forces within ten miles of the city. Ships of war are also lying in harbor outside. Finland is aspiring to enlarge its borders and perhaps will attempt to include Petrograd. She looks to an alliance with Germany to ensure her purposes.

It is reported that Japan has been approached with a proposal that would give her Siberia in case she will join Germany and Finland in an alliance. This would reopen the war against Russia. There is no reason to believe that Japan will play false to the allies in case such a proposition has been made. It is suggestive, however, of the fertility of German plotting.

The territory that Russia has lost so recently includes about one-third of her population, about two-thirds of her iron deposits, and some valuable oil lands. Many miles of railroad are also lost. The possibility of adding greatly to the enemy food supply grows less as conditions become better known. In places there is not enough food to provide for the invading army and thus none to ship.

Lloyd George and his associates have made bold to force the Irish question to a settlement. As it is England must keep nearly three hundred thousand soldiers in Ireland and receives but little return. A plan for Home Rule has been put to a vote at last and England desires it to be carried. Conscription of soldiers is to be joined to it, and might be granted if passed on by the Irish themselves. It is a bold move and the result will be watched with interest.

The Turkish armies have been making gains at the eastern end of the Black Sea, at the expense of the Russians and have renewed with great ferocity the massacre of the Armenians. Russia has asked the German government to bring some pressure to bear on her ally to moderate the slaughter. Of this there is, however, little hope.

A plan has been devised for raising the Lusitania, and recovering part of the cargo. A large part of this consisted of metal of various kinds and of canned goods which would not be spoiled by the water. Should this effort be successful, many other ships will be recovered for a large part of the sinkings have been in water that is not too deep to forbid such rescue.

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